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Owing to the warm weather, we have a large stock of heavyweight Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters that we must dispose of, and we propose to do it, and have made this big discount.

\$15.00 Suits, Overcoats, and Ulsters, reduced to **\$12.00**
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All Wool Fleece Underwear for **40c.** worth 75c.
These are all new goods bought this Fall and we will guarantee them in every way. We have a large line of Christmas Novelties.

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SUMMER SCHOOLS.

A Paper Read before the Grammar School
Teachers of Gloucester, Mass.

ANNIE M. LAKEMAN.

In regard to summer schools, opinions differ. Many persons, who seem qualified to judge, oppose summer schools on the ground that after the exhausting work of the year, teachers are physically unable to stand the strain, that they need the vacation for rest. Others believe that work may be combined with rest. The trite maxim, "In numbers there is strength," again proves true, and the surprise of the uninitiated may be imagined, when he learns that more than six hundred teachers from all parts of the United States, from the most eastern state in the Union to the Pacific's peaceful shores, from the "Great Lakes" to the Gulf, gathered at Harvard—this Mecca of universal knowledge.

The mere presence of so many teachers was an inspiration.

The buildings that had sheltered our struggling army in the war for independence, whose college halls are still fragrant with memories of Longfellow, Lowell, Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner, and a host of the sons of the old Bay State, whom the nation delighteth to honor.

The many places of historic interest connected with "the birth of our nation."

'Twas here that the "Father of our Country" took command of the continental army, and as we trace the steps of those who fought for independence, who gave their lives for us, our hearts thrill with patriotism.

Leaving now all the external influences by which we are surrounded, which contributed so much to our pleasure and profit, let us give as briefly as possible, a glance at the work of the summer school.

Lectures were given by Prof. Davis each morning of the week except on Saturday. In the afternoon students who wished had the privilege of studying the maps, globes and models in the laboratory; or the books in the reference libraries. Very many of the teachers attended the forenoon session only. As no examinations were held the attendance and work of the students was entirely voluntary. One or two lectures per week were given to all members of the summer school. Local excursions were made to study the geography of the land and of the sea.

The former methods of teaching geography by memorizing text and learning "map questions," were entirely discontinued. "Home geography" and physical geography were advocated, thus developing the understanding instead of the memory.

We first studied mathematical geography and learned of the ideas and theories of some of the early geographers, Eudoxus, Eratosthenes, Strabo, Etal. When we ascertained that Strabo wrote seventeen books upon the subject of Geography, we concluded that "fads" are not an evolution of the 19th century.

Under the subject of meteorology were given certain planetary characteristics in regard to temperature, winds, monsoons, storms, rainfall, etc., the distance of the moon from the earth and the attractive forces of the one to the other.

Eudoxus, who lived several centuries before Christ, found "that the stars ran around the horizon in a circle and made the circuit once a day." Thus early was the study of the heavens commenced. Those were not the days of big telescopes. Scientific men have been pursuing their investigations for centuries, and with the advance of scientific knowledge, it seems as though these questions, asked by one so long ago, might be answered, "Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand and meted out the heaven with a span; weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance, telleth the number of the stars and calleth them all by name."

Then we considered the ocean, its mobility, the distribution and form of the ocean basins, composition and form of the water, of the ocean waves and currents, tides and their relation to the use of harbors, work done by the movements of the sea, products of the ocean, the distribution of land and water, the geography of the lands, plains, plateaus, and volcanoes.

Our next subject was rivers and valleys. We learned of the development

of rivers, the importance of valleys, the influence of climate on land forms and organized life.

Then coast lines—the uplift and depression, modified by the action of the sea.

The distribution of animals, location of settlement and growth of cities, population of the globe.

Of several excursions made I will mention but one, the trip to Provincetown. As we sailed down the harbor, our attention was called to the rounded hills of glacial origin, to which the name "drumlin" was given. Many of the drumlin islands in Boston harbor were at one time attached to the mainland by long sand-bars. We tried to apply the knowledge we had gained, by observation. Of one thing we are absolutely certain, viz., that the ocean has waves; we studied waves, but not the smooth, glassy surface, so often described by voyagers. We tested the extreme mobility of the ocean as we went alternately from crest to trough. Nor did we once sigh for a

"Life on the ocean wave,
A home on the rolling deep."

Arriving at Provincetown, we went first to Highland Light. Those who felt like climbing to the top of the light-house to inspect a light of the first class were permitted to do so. Carefully descending the cliff near the light, which is 100 feet above the beach, we noticed the fine examples of "alluvial fans" made by the rain streams washing the steep sides of the cliff. We found pebbles whose sharp edges were cut by the coarse sand, which we were told would even scratch the window glass and cause a person's face to bleed should he chance to encounter a stone.

The peninsula of Cape Cod was compared to the arm, wrist and fingers, peninsular meaning arm, the elbow at Chatham, the wrist at Highland Light, and the fingers curving and adding Provincetown, whose harbor is enclosed by the slender spit called Long Point.

The outline of the cape was assumed to have been, at one time, very irregular, but by action of wind and tide to have become continuous.

The drift that is taken northward by the storms has collected and formed the spit, which on its east side is being cut back at the rate of three feet per year. At the same time the mainland narrowed, scooped out on the west, and in time a breach will be made and the point will vanish.

As we meandered along the single village street, we wondered why people would build there, knowing the migratory character of the sand dunes; the houses were arranged promiscuously, many seaming to end in the dunes. We thought they could not realize their impending doom, and that "corner lots" must be at a discount, till we were informed that this dire calamity so recently prophesied would not occur for 3000 years.

A visit to the sand dunes which lie to the north of the town will repay one who makes the journey for all his trouble. A new world seems to open before the visitor, he would almost imagine from their size and extent that the sphinx or one of the pyramids would rise from this undulating sea of sand.

Dune has covered dune; a plentiful supply of sand aids their yearly encroachments on the land. They have invaded the forest, so that now one can pick leaves from the top of the sturdy oaks that seem about to give up the struggle for life in their native element.

The Province lands, a large convex-shaped spit, are built of the waste from the cliff on the outside of the cape.

What shall I say more in the brief time allotted me without trespassing upon your time and patience!

Shall I tell you of lands adolescent and mature, of doab and strath, deneplain and cuestas?

Of dunes, kaines and eskers, of rivers, insequent, obsequent and subsequent, degrading, aggrading and betranked?

For conclusion let me say that teachers were urged to study home geography, by making excursions with their pupils, even though lacking experience in teaching the new geography.

"Make a beginning." Illustrate by home examples, pictures, models, globes, etc. After the illustration the geographical term may be used.

"Cultivate intelligence." What did I learn at Harvard? I learned what it does not take many years for some teachers to find out, how little I really knew; how many opportunities for

self improvement; how much is really necessary, in order to teach geography successfully, that one should have some knowledge of astronomy, geology and physics, that co-relation of studies, which we hear mentioned so often.

Was I discouraged by the outlook? No, not that I had already attained, either were already perfect, but forgetting those things which are behind "I press toward the mark," a higher standard of preparation for my calling—as a teacher.

MAINE.

Address before the Portland Club by Hon.
H. M. Heath of Augusta.

In the last decade Maine increased but a trifle in population, from 648,936 to 661,086. But the increase was in the cities and around the centres of manufacture, the hope of Maine in the years to come. The city population increased from 87,110 to 130,346.

But few appreciate the gigantic strides of our state along the lines of wealth, of comfort and of material development. The number of dwellings ran up from 124,959 in 1880 to 135,255 in 1890. We have become emphatically a people of homeowners with a total of 88,233 homes, 42,370 are owned free of incumbrance and but 9,042 are mortgaged for the trifling sum of \$6,160,766. We have 57,391 farms owned by the sturdy men that on our hills develop the noblest types of American manhood. The evils of tenant farming are but little known, for of these farms but 4,731 are hired. With a total value of \$98,567,730 but 12,679 farms are mortgaged, carrying a burden of only \$6,741,922.

From 1860 to 1890 the true valuation of the state increased from \$190,211,600 to \$459,134,128. That the assessors of 1890 could find but \$309,129,101 to be taxed is a striking commentary upon the inefficiency of our laws and the weakness to say the least of the human nature that classes the tax gatherer with the evils of fire and pestilence.

The millionaires of Maine can be counted upon the fingers of the hands, but these figures demonstrate the irresistible conclusion that in no state has a generation seen a greater increase in the average diffusion of the comforts of life. That Maine had in 1890 but 161 paupers is to her eternal praise.

Not alone has thrift been found in private life. The incubus of public debt rests lightly upon the state, and the subdivisions of her sovereignty. In 1880 the aggregate of state, county, municipal and school district debt was \$23,235,980; in 1890 it was but \$15,600,770, a reduction of nearly one-third. The charge of extravagance in state affairs disappears before the figures that the state debt of \$5,511,871 in 1880 was in 1890 but \$3,473,908, a debt now borne at three per cent and so funded that the present generation will see the last dollar honorably paid in the coin of gold that stands for honor and good faith between man and man.

Maine's greatest development has been along the lines of manufactures. In the last decade the number of establishments increased from 4,481 to 5,010. The capital employed grew from \$49,988,171 to \$80,419,869. In 1880 the number of employees was 52,945; while in 1890 labor brought its rewards to 75,780 of our people. But, better than all, while the number employed had increased less than 50 per cent, the amount of wages increased 100 per cent for the amount paid in 1880 was \$13,623,318 and in 1890 \$26,526,217. And, yet, in the face of such figures as these, doctrinaires will assail the beneficent policy of Protection. It is not surprising that the present Governor holds his title by a plurality so large that the opposition vote ranks in the returns as scattering.

Maine was destined by nature pre-eminently as a manufacturing state. In her early history the controversy over the northeastern boundary retarded her natural growth. A narrow policy of legislation for decades repelled capital. Her people, like children afraid of the dark, shivered and trembled before the ogre of corporate aggregation of small investments. When America awoke from the conflict of the civil war to find herself a nation, we began a new era on these wooded hills. At last, we realize that in our mighty rivers, expansive lakes and magnificent forests nature has been lavish with her gifts. From the close of the war to the blighting panic of 1893

we grew, not by steps but by leaps, in the fulfillment of what must be our ultimate destiny. If politicians will cease to make a football of economic questions, if the nation will emulate the New England honesty that has ever guided the people of the Pine Tree State, Maine is destined to be the workshop of America. We have the natural conditions. To be let alone will be the fulfillment of the prophecy.

We are situated midway between the equator and the pole, with a medium temperature that tends to equalize and balance evaporation. The winds of heaven are here proverbially as variable as Virgil pictured the love of a woman. The moisture from the clouds comes with an evenness and gentle fall that rarely imperils structures upon our river banks.

We stand upon the leeward side of the continent. The Gulf stream, the great kettle of the ocean, pouring out volumes of moisture-laden winds sends its clouds directly over us to give of their abundance when needed most. The oceanic exposure south and east checks the drying winds of the west and steadies evaporation to an equality. Pushed out to the northeast angle of the continent, the northerly winds come loaded with cooling breezes that abate evaporation and largely tend to cause a uniform discharge of our rivers. The meeting of the currents of water from the frozen north with the warm seas off our coast send over us the massive clouds and dreaded fogs that in the end are reservoirs of power for our lakes and rivers. They hang like a blanket between us and the sun to prevent a prodigal waste of nature's powers. To no other state or section is given this geographical position where the dry winds of the west, the polar winds of north and the warm water-loaded winds of the south meet in equipoise to furnish the natural conditions of a constant uniform fall of rain.

With an average rainfall of 42 inches, not less than one and a quarter trillion cubic feet of water is annually discharged by our rivers or an average of three billion feet a day. A factor of great importance is the average elevation through which this water tumbles; approximately it is not less than 600 feet. In its descent this water yields a theoretical horse power of nearly 7,000,000 of which at least 2,000,000 is practically available, capable of great increase when we cease the wasteful methods of floating logs from the stump to the mill with water that should be turning wheels and creating wealth.

The grand divide between the water system is far in the interior; in some places 2000 feet above the level of the sea. This southern slope with its average pitch of seven feet to the mile seaward tends to carry off the water with economy and comparative uniformity. Nor does the water come rushing down over heavy falls at the outset; the distribution of fall is uniform to a remarkable degree.

Our mountains, medium of height, often isolated peaks, massive rocks, with broad forests at their bases were modelled to conserve to uniformity of water flow. As a rule they stand at the head of the systems, gateways to the great reservoirs they help to control. From mountain side to the harbors of the sea, the surface is broken into valleys where rests the systems of lakes and ponds that hold the waters for the droughts of summer and of winter. Instead of mountain ranges, the divide between systems is often a mammoth swamp where the waters mingle uncertain whether to seek the sea past the glories of Kineo or beneath the kingly frown of Katahdin. Along the valleys, through the hills, in channels rockbound and braced with granite beams, our rivers find a home stronger than the kin of man could build with walls of masonry. In our rocks we find no coal nor mineral wealth save such as will delight the lover of occult science or perchance set on foot that wild love of speculation that finds in every generation a fresh crop of untaught and unteachable fools. Our gold and silver is to be found not in shirt or pit, but in the power of our mighty rivers embosomed in our rocky channels rough hewn at the forming of the world.

That our rocks antedate the age of mineral wealth is a guaranty to capital in building its massive works. Save the marvellous gorge at Ripogenus and the long canon of the upper Kennebec, the river beds are accessible and as fixed

in their course and levels as when nature drew her finger through the surface to mark out their passage to the sea. The hardness of our rocks furnish no opportunity for loss of water by mysterious rivers that weird-like disappear in the ground when wanted and reappear when and where no man needs them. For like reasons our lakes are water tight, ready to give of their abundance when controlled by gate or dam.

As a rule the rock beds run at right angles with the river courses, lessening the wear. We cannot boast of soil so deep that to live upon it is to risk "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The thinness of soil lessens fertility, but rare is the case, where no rivers rock east and rock-bound imperil the plant of the manufacturer who has builded his house upon a rock. The thief that cometh by night with storm and freshet but rarely steals the reward of invested capital.

Our magnificent forests are the safety valve for our water power. The area of the state is some 33,040 square miles. The forest surface is 21,000 square miles, and of this 15,000 square miles are of primeval wood located at the head of our river systems. Some one has shown that the states of Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island could not support their northern forests and need a guide and way through the maelstrom still left. The pine harvest is fast disappearing, but never come when about the dense woods will not deluge man and play their part in the drama of nature. To cut one wood is but to make room for the growth of another. Even behind the ranges of fire comes the courageous hard wood growth. As a matter of climatic influence, those of us who revel in the woods of Maine know that as many leaves as ever still reach out their arms to contribute their share of work as in the days of old when the lofty pines ignored the lumber tree beneath its shade. Trees will grow and trees will die, century in and century out, generations to come will find in our northern forests the same spongy, mossy growth beneath the trees, conserving as of old the waters of the earth.

If the forests are the safety valve, the wonderful lake system of Maine is the fly wheel which controls the output of power. Vast storage basins, they yield readily to the hand of man. Excluding the peculiar lagoons and bayous of Florida, Texas and North Carolina, Maine has more lake surface than any state in the Union except Minnesota. No district on any globe of equal area can equal it. Connected with our rivers there are 1620 lakes with a water surface of 3145 square miles or about one-tenth of our total area. Situated largely at the head of our rivers they stand at the point of the greatest conservation of force. As to their elevation, mark Moosehead, monarch of them all, 1028 feet above the sea, and the Rangeley, 1511 feet above the ebb and flow of the tide. Mind you, and the Mississippi drops but 1575 feet and from Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence is but 630 feet.

Such is a hasty review of the natural conditions that point out unerringly the future of our state. No section of the globe can duplicate these conditions. These figures and suggestions are not original. All are drawn, however, from sources of high authority and are to be relied upon as accurate and not misleading. Gentlemen of my profession grow with a lavish hand.

Upon our coast we have harbors which could ride the navies of the world. Our scanty soil cannot compete with the rice exuberance of the West. It can, however, feed at a greater profit the operatives in a market near by. Shipbuilding has bowed its head to the sway of steam. The cutting of spruce must year by year diminish. We have no coal with which to harness steam. In the grandeur of our water power and its ultimate development, is the hope of the commerce of Portland, the dairies of the Kennebec, the orchards of Franklin and the rolling farms of the fertile Aroostook. It is a resource that can never fail and never change. The death of one rainfall is the birth of another. In nature, force is never lost. The energy that lifts the vapor from the sea is developed in the click of the shuttle in the distant mill. So long as Katahdin stands with its mien to catch soft kisses from the southern breeze, so long will Maine with confidence to a future promise of a wide diffusion of

forces of life.

HALLOWELL REGISTER.

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\$1.75 after Six Months.

W. F. MARSTON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Grover Cleveland is not saying much, but his brief remark that every citizen ought loyally to support the government covers a good deal of ground, if it is lived up to and correctly interpreted by all those to whom it is addressed.

The Maine delegation was united in its opposition to the Lend Bill. It cannot be that they are unanimous in supporting the "trash" publications of Ananias; we prefer to think that there were needed amendments in the Lend Bill, and with these granted, they were ready to support the bill instead of help kill it. Principle should stand above the pocket-book.

The Marquis of Alta Villa, or High Town, challenges Senator Mason of Illinois, to a duel with swords, on account of the latter's speech on Cuban affairs. As the challenged party the Senator has the right to choose the weapons, and he might move to amend by omitting the first letter. In a combat with words the Marquis would be indeed no mean antagonist, as the columns of his paper show, but the Senator in action is a verbal volcano.

Portland and Bar Harbor seem to be important points in the proposed harbor defenses are to be placed at the Portland will be defended fortifications. If the defenses should get to this they would have the Maine coast will witness a battle?

That Judge Foster should be excused from duty just on the eve of his holding court in Skowhegan when a banquet and reception awaited him, gives force to the assumption that he will not be re-appointed. It is stated that the Governor will appoint Major Fogler of Rockland his successor. This was verified Thursday in the appointment of Judge Fogler by Governor Powers.

William H. Maxwell, who has been elected to the highly responsible position of superintendent of the public schools of Greater New York, where he will have supervision of the work of 8,000 teachers and 400,000 pupils, began his career as a newspaper reporter, and worked his way up to the position of managing editor. He subsequently became interested in educational work in public schools, and made his mark here. In the position to which he has now been elected he will draw a salary of \$8,000.

Gov. Plingree of Michigan, who is always on the alert to do something to commend him to the favor of the many rather than the privileged few, objects to legislators having railroad passes, and is ready for a crusade on the subject. His logic is good here. If the railroads give them to legislators, it is presumably with the expectation of service from them. If it is rendered, these passes are in the nature of a bribe; certainly they are so in appearance, and the transaction is not edifying to the public.

The board of control for a Masonic fair and exposition to be held in this city on a grand scale next month, have received a draft from Jerusalem Royal Arch Chapter, Hallowell, Me. The contribution was sent in response to a circular, which has been sent out to thousands of Masonic bodies throughout the country, for the purpose of erecting in Washington a magnificent Masonic temple, which shall not only be the meeting place of Masonic bodies in the District of Columbia, but constitute the headquarters of the various national Masonic organizations of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scottish Rites Masons.—*Leviathan Journal*.

Wonders Never Cease.

No one need suffer the tortures of rheumatism, because that modern liniment, Salvation Oil, positively cures it. "I was a great sufferer from sciatic rheumatism, and the best of doctors attended me without relief. I commenced using Salvation Oil, and two bottles helped me wonderfully. It has worked wonders with me." J. Phelps, Box 28, Enfield, Salvation Oil is for sale by all druggists for 25 cts. Taken no substitute.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

March 14, 1898.

The Spanish flag must go! Boiled down that is the universal sentiment of Congress. There are different opinions as to how, but there is a general agreement that the end must be the driving of the Spanish flag out of Cuba. A week ago, there was some doubt as to whether this sentiment was held by President McKinley, but his actions since Congress unanimously appropriated \$50,000,000 for him to spend at his discretion in preparing for National defense, have been those of a man who expects to fight, and the delight expressed over the preparations of war, which are now visible on every hand, shows the country's fighting blood is up, which adds a little to the certainty of war. According to the general belief, it is now only a question of how and where the fighting will begin.

Although again Secretary Long has officially denied the renewed statement that the President had been informed of the nature of the report that will be made by the Naval Court of Inquiry, there is no doubt that the President, in common with almost everybody else, is fully satisfied that the report will be that the explosion was on the outside of the Maine. Of course, he cannot act until the official report is made, but he can get ready to back up his action, and that he is doing. Every ship that can possibly be made use of in a war with Spain is being carefully looked after by naval experts, and every manufactory with a plant for making guns or ammunition, have received assurances that the government will, until further notice, buy everything in that line they can make.

The only actual enlistments yet being made are of men for the two new artillery regiments, authorized by Congress, and of men for the Navy, but the War Department is getting together arms, ammunition and accoutrements for 100,000 men, so that there will be no delay in getting an army together at short notice, as soon as the first call for volunteers is issued. How soon that will be will depend upon circumstances. We are already going ahead too fast for Spain, which is now showing an anxiety to delay matters.

Senor Polo, the new Spanish Minister, who has just been presented to the President, is either ignorant of the situation or is making a gigantic diplomatic bluff to make us think he is. Just think of the nerve of the man, now when the opinion is universal that Spain's last hold on Cuba is bound to be broken in the near future by intervention on the part of the United States, either peaceably or by force, in giving out a column newspaper interview in which he enlarges upon the success of autonomy in Cuba, which everybody in Washington knows to be a failure, and becomes enthusiastic over the reciprocity treaty, which he says he expects to aid the delegates of the autonomy cabinet of Cuba in negotiating with the United States. If Senor Polo really expects to do, as he says he does, the inside of his head would make a fine study for a specialist on brain diseases. Nobody blames Senor Polo any more for talking about impossible treaties than for being so cock-sure that neither Spain nor the United States want war; it is the business of a diplomat to pretend to believe what he knows to be untrue.

Nearly every day brings a new and more or less elaborate scheme for some sort of intervention in Cuba by this government before the public, but President McKinley's scheme, if he has one, is still unknown. The latest idea is that the United States shall demand of both the Spaniards and the Cubans that hostilities cease, and that some sort of an arrangement be made whereby the Cubans are to control Cuba, and to remain nominally under control of Spain. The advocates of this scheme think it an all around good one because it would be accepted by Spain, and because it would obviate the necessity of this government assuming control of Cuba. They say that the Cubans are unfitted for independent self-government, and that until the population becomes much improved, the island would not make a desirable accession to the United States; therefore that the logical outcome is a Cuban government under Spanish auspices. But all this is put forward in the belief and dependent upon the contingency that Spain will satisfactorily meet all the demands made on account of the loss of the Maine, and that we shall not have to fight to enforce those demands—a belief that is heavily in the minority.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. Buy the genuine, Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

A STITCH IN TIME.

I desire to call the attention of orchardists and fruit raisers in general in this vicinity, to the fact that not for many years has there been so many clusters of caterpillar eggs upon the branches of the apple trees, and from present indications it is very doubtful if we raise any fruit this year unless we exercise eternal vigilance and wage persistent warfare.

The majority of our citizens will remember the raid of the caterpillars upon our orchards some fifteen years or more ago, when the trees were stripped of their leaves as though a fire had been through them and there was no fruit to speak of for two years. It was the work principally of the Forest Tree caterpillar whose usual and natural food is the foliage of the poplar tree; but they sometimes leave the forests and invade orchards and when that occurs they make sad havoc.

There are a good many clusters of eggs of the common tent-caterpillar, more than in average years, but there are also upon the same trees and frequently in close proximity to these, clusters of eggs of the Forest Tree caterpillar. This caterpillar seldom or never makes a tent but lies in bunches or clusters upon the butt or larger branches of the trees. When fully grown it is somewhat larger than the caterpillar measuring from two to two and a half inches in length. It is exceedingly voracious and when very plenty will make more havoc in the trees than the celebrated canker-worm. It will not attack the maple but if the elm tree or the cherry lies in its path it will strip them also.

The eggs of the common tent caterpillar do not always entirely encircle the apple-tree twigs, in fact seldom do; they are of a brownish hue and are somewhat elongated while the others always form a complete ring around the twig and are shorter and of a lighter color. They are thus easily distinguishable from the former.

It is a good time now to hunt for and destroy them; it was better last week when the snow was deep about the trees and the snow crust hard, but from now on until the trees begin to put forth their foliage will answer. The majority of eggs are upon small twigs close to the new growth and may be found generally upon the lower and outer branches; and more are found upon the western and northern sides of the tree.

WHAT TO DO.

Make war upon them constantly—Do not sit idly down and say it is no use to fight them. Do not wait until they hatch and are out in force. Fight them now. Pick off all you can. And what you overlook or can not find destroy as soon as possible when first hatched out or when very small. Try spraying with paris green if all other means fail. I sincerely hope it will not turn out so bad as has been indicated above, but it is best to be prepared in fact to begin the fight or work of destruction now; for an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

W. P. A.

The most beautiful auroral displays we have ever witnessed took place Tuesday evening, and were seen in other parts of New England. Unlike the usual Northern light, great waves of brilliancy radiated from the zenith. Green and crimson tinges predominated. There was considerable electricity in the air.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife after this date, as I shall pay no bills contracted by her.

CHAS. R. GEORGE.

Hallowell, March 12, 1898.

"How Did She Burn Her Face"

That Was What People Asked About Our Daughter

Dreadful Itching, Burning Eruptions Cured

Smooth, Soft, White Skin Now.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass:

Gentlemen: Our little daughter is now four years old. When she was about three months old, she had eruptions on her face which were very disagreeable, and itched so much, especially at night, that it made her trouble a great deal worse. I was obliged to keep her hands tied at night and it was necessary to watch her during the day. She would scratch herself whenever she had the chance, until her clothes would be covered with blood.

We had a great many doctors to see her, but they did not help her in the least. It was a terrible task to care for her. When we took her away from home, people would ask, 'How did that child burn her face?' She was completely covered with sores for a long time. She suffered everything. At last we concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I had great faith in it, and after awhile we could see that she was getting better. People said she would certainly be left with scars on her face, but she was not. It is now a year since she was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and her face is as

Smooth and White and Soft as that of any child. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best family medicine that can be obtained. I take it myself for headache and that tired feeling, and I have found nothing to equal it. One peculiarity about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it is pleasant to take and it is no trouble to induce children to take it. The doctors pronounced my little girl's disease to be eczema, or salt rheum." MRS. WILBUR WELLS, Warren, Connecticut.

N. B. Do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.



PREBLE & KEENE

GARDINER,

Prices Cut Right in Two on Many Lines of Goods.

Our Store Must be Repaired.
The Goods Must be Moved.

WE WANT TO MOVE THEM TO THE HOMES OF OUR CUSTOMERS.
It requires no eyes to see the bargains we shall have to give in order to get the room we must have to resill our store.

Listen to the Crash of Falling Prices.

Chamber Sets.

Solid Oak Chamber Set, all complete, for \$14.98

A Nice Ash Set, complete, for 11.98

A Parlor Suit

for 24.98

Morris Chair,

Oak framed, for 3.98

Who ever heard of such prices on fine goods?

\$135 Marble Top Set.

Solid Walnut, will sell it for \$65

A Word to the Wise is better than a Standard Dictionary to the Otherwise.

Everything Marked Down to Come Again Prices.

Nice Bamboo Stand,

While they last, for 19c

A Mahogany Finished Table, with shelf, 25c

Center Tables,

Mahogany, Oak, Ash, Birch and Bamboo, from 75c up

to most any price you want to pay.

A Nice Center Table,

Solid Oak, 24 inches square, 98c

Oak Hall Tree,

Finely engraved, 5 ft. 8 in. high, 20 inches wide, with French plate glass, 6x12 inches, 4 double brass hat hooks, and brass drip pan, for only 2.50

A few Umbrella Stands in Oak 38 inches high, with brass drip pan, folds up, worth \$2, down to 49c

Step Ladders,

4 steps high. Now is the time to purchase them. House-cleaning time is almost here and they may be gone then. 35c

Pictures,

Worth from \$2 to \$3.50, you can take your choice while they last, for \$1.00

White or Bamboo Easels, 25c. Framed Pictures, gold or white and gold frames, with glass, for 15 cents.

We are Thoroughly Equipped to do the Undertaking Business

in the most improved and satisfactory manner. We give every case our personal care and attention. Night calls will be promptly attended to by W. G. Preble, 150 West Street, or by Mr. Mooney, our clerk, who can be found at Ward's Boarding House, next door to our store, up stairs. We are not beginners in this business, and with our long experience we feel that we can guarantee satisfaction, as we have Caskets of every description, from the cheapest to the finest, Brocade, Plush and Broadcloth, in all colors, with robes and linings to match. We do embalming when necessary. You will always find us Prompt, Reliable and Considerate, with



PREBLE & KEENE,

Couches, Lounges and Easy Chairs.

We have a few Couches in New Patterns of Corduroy, for 4-98

We will sell you a Lounge with a high back in Oak, for 4-98

Catch onto the Best Opportunity of a Lifetime for Buying Good Goods Cheap.

All our Dinner Sets and every dish on our first floor has got to go if low prices will move them.

TAKE YOUR PICK.

Dinner Sets,

We have over 60 Dinner Sets in stock, from \$5.00 to 15.00

Dinner Plates, 5c each, Cups and Saucers, 5c each. China Cups and Saucers, hand decorated German Goods, 10c. China Plates, any size, 10c. Cooking Dishes of all kinds from 5c to 25c. 9-inch Nickled Shears, Turner & Seymour's goods, for only 15c a pair, worth 75c. Scissors, 5 and 10c a pair. 4 quart Dinner Pail, 25c. A few 36 inch Rugs, 25c. A 30 inch Smyrna Rug for \$1.50. Fur Rugs, \$1.75.

OUR SPRING STOCK

Carpets, Oilcloth, Matting

—Chenille and Lace Curtains and Poles,— are here. Come in and see them.

Special Sales Every Day in Every Department.

Come right now and get a Triple Bargain. First Bargain, Best Styles. Second Bargain, Finest Quality. Third Bargain, Your own Price. Bargains that will make you come again.

White Iron Bedsteads,

2.98

Banquet Lamp,

With Silvered Cupid, for \$1.25

A few Nickel Alarm Clocks for 69c. An 8-day Clock worth \$8.00, for \$5.00

Glass Table Sets, four pieces 25c

Glass Water Sets, five pieces 25c

Flint Glass Tumblers, 2c each

The balance of our Holiday Stock we shall close out at any old price regardless of cost.

One Aim: To Keep the Best.

One Ambition: To Please our Trade.

One Principle: Fair Dealing.

One Price: THE LOWEST.

258 Water Street,

Gardiner, Maine.



PERSONAL NOTES.

MR. B. A. MERRILL, of Manchester, returned from Bath Monday, where he has been visiting his son, Officer Merrill, of the Bath police force.

MR. E. A. PARKMAN was in the city Monday, on his way home to Exeter, N. H. Mrs. Parkman and daughter are making a visit to the old home in Clinton. We are glad to know that Mr. and Mrs. Parkman have a very pleasant home in Exeter.

MR. W. C. JOHNSON started Thursday on his long trip to the Pacific coast. His brother, M. M. Johnson, started Wednesday night on his southern trip. We hope they will both strike big business.

R. M. YEATON, who was in the tailoring business here, returns from Detroit, Mich., for a visit, and was looking up Hallowell friends Wednesday.

REV. C. B. PECKHAM is out again after three months' life indoors. He will enjoy these delightful March days.

MAYOR SAFFORD'S ADDRESS.

In his inaugural address, Mayor Safford recommends several radical revisions of the City charter, to leave the election of City Marshal, School Committee, Assessors, and City Clerk in the hands of the people (to do away with the unwelcome work of office seekers); also to abolish the Common Council and Board of Registration, as useless and expensive bodies. Many citizens will endorse this position, although, if there is a dearth of men, it would be better to return at once to the town form of government as some have advocated many years. It would be possible to find in the dominant party three men of character, able to meet the demands of town management.

Of the police department the Mayor says:—

"The service rendered by our police force has been most efficient and I believe has given most general satisfaction. Perhaps the most difficult question to handle in this department is the enforcement of the prohibitory law. While I am convinced that your officers are willing to do their full duty in carrying out to the letter, the complete enforcement of this law, it is undeniably true that they are met with a certain public sentiment, that nullifies the law, and renders the enforcement by the officers most difficult. Notwithstanding all this, gentlemen, I am firmly convinced that the law must be enforced, and the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor must be prevented so far as lies in our power."

(A single order from the Mayor in line with the above words would change at once the free-and-easy dispensation now in vogue.)

In regard to the public schools, Mayor Safford, while admitting there may be something needed to place them on an equal footing with other cities, thinks they are progressive and prosperous—but recommends a careful consultation with the school committee, with view to remedying forthwith any deficiencies which may be found to exist.

The administration of the City Farm, and the continuance of the concrete sidewalk system are endorsed.

The Mayor has a word of condolence also for the old City Hall structure.

Of the finances, the most important item in the address, we leave our readers to form their own conclusions from the brief statement.

We are to be ranked now with the communities enjoying the luxury of a considerable debt, made necessary by the water bonds and an increasing demand for municipal expenditures!

The City's finances are as follows:

LIABILITIES.	
Water loan bonds of 1898,	\$50,000.00
Refunding bonds of 1898	15,000.00
Schoolhouse bonds of 1890,	5,000.00
Dummer fund,	\$70,000.00
Balance to credit of interest account,	1,000.00
Due sinking fund,	205.50
Due sewer construction fund,	60.00
Balance water works-income account,	27,476.21
	10.33
	27,487.54
Total liabilities,	\$98,886.63

RESOURCES.	
Cash in treasury,	\$27,926.78
Uncollected taxes,	3,233.73
Tax bills,	96.79
Bonds in Dummer fund,	1,000.00
Bonds in sinking fund,	500.00
Bills receivable, tuition,	\$34.00
Bills receivable, sewer assessments,	30.00
Bills receivable, pauper bills,	53.00
	117.90
Maverick National Bank claim,	10.50
	\$32,887.65

Balance against the city,	65,998.98
Balance against the city March, 1897,	12,151.62
Increase during the year,	\$46,847.36

OBITUARY.

MR. ISAAC OLDHAM, who moved here very recently with his son, C. H. Oldham, died Friday, March 11th, after a long illness, nearly 83 years of age. The funeral services were held Sunday.

Mr. Oldham was born in Rochdale, England—and came to this country when 9 years old. By trade, he was a calico printer, working in the Merrimac Print works for 33 years; he moved from Lowell, Mass., to Livermore in 1853, where he was engaged in farming. Since his wife's death 8 years ago, Mr. Oldham had made his home with his son. His death was like passing into sleep, so quiet was his departure.

If you are not feeling well, why don't you take Hood's Sarsaparilla? It will purify and enrich your blood and do you wonderful good.

UNION TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

The first of the series of union temperance meetings was held at the M. E. church Sunday evening last. Rev. H. E. Foss, of Bangor, who preceded Mr. Parsons, occupied the pulpit of the church at the regular morning service, preaching to a large audience, and in the evening addressed a congregation completely filling the church. The large gathering was a compliment to the speaker, and manifested an increasing interest in temperance work.

Mr. Foss has made some study of the reports and meetings of the national liquor dealers' associations, and quoted at considerable length their attitude toward prohibition. The effort to-day of politicians and thoughtless people—a kind of syndicate—is to bring ridicule upon prohibition, and put in its place license.

Christian men oppose license for two reasons: we have no business to legalize a moral evil; and prohibition is economically superior to license.

From the study of the meetings and reports of liquor dealers' associations, the speaker showed clearly that they were opposed to prohibition and feared its enforcement. From resolutions passed at various times, this position was substantiated. They ridicule Maine, with her prohibitory law, as the hot-bed of bigoted conceit. But Maine can afford to stand this criticism, her citizens have in the savings bank 8 times as much money per capita as the most flourishing western states, where these breweries are located.

The liquor traders oppose prohibition for these main reasons: that it deprives a man of his personal liberty, that it robs the saloon of its respectability, that it deteriorates the quality of liquor sold! The speaker found no difficulty in controverting these points. The gilded saloon, with its air of respectability, is the most dangerous agent of evil in a community. As for the deterioration of liquor sold, the speaker said "the man who will sell rum will sell rum of any quality."

Mr. Foss believes that the State prospers under prohibition, and quoted high authority in proof of his assertion that prohibition does prohibit. What hinders its work is the timidity of men; but it ought to be as profitable to cater to righteousness as to men. It is a shame upon humanity that 20,000 citizens should stand cowards before 150 rum-sellers.

Mr. Foss told at length the work of the ladies of the Bangor W. C. T. U. in circulating a petition asking for the better enforcement of the prohibitory law and work of the rum dealers and sympathizers in intimidating those who signed the papers. He advised the women to take such a position that dealers should understand that their trade and patronage was as valuable to the community as that of the rum-seller.

An unusual endorsement of the address was given in a round of applause as the speaker closed.

The exercises were made of added interest with songs by Mr. Goodwin and Miss Blatchford—with Mrs. Jewell, organist.

The second address in the series will be given at the Universalist church Wednesday evening, March 30th, by Rev. W. F. Berry, of Portland.

The young people of the different societies were addressed Thursday evening by Melbourne Hunt of the Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist church, and Mr. W. C. Atkins, of Gardiner. Owing to a misunderstanding, the attendance of young people was smaller than anticipated, but a profitable evening resulted.

Mr. Hunt found in the coldness of society a cause of the patronage of the saloon, and in education a means of protection. Mr. Atkins reviewed at length the different means for restricting the sale of liquors. In prohibition, "if the directions are carried out," there is relief but not extinction of the traffic. Prohibition, as enforced in our cities and large towns, the speaker contended was low license. Sabbath laws, like the prohibitory law, are broken or not enforced because public sentiment is wanting. This education is left to the church and schools. No legislation can legislate morality. The speaker explained the present operation of the law and urged that drunkards be given treatment in gold cures, instead of confinement in jails. Mr. Atkins was heard with evident interest by all, for we remember him as a Hallowell boy, now a member of the legal fraternity. Mr. H. N. Stackpole presided.

SETTLEMENT OF PRICES.

The Hallowell Granite Works and the Granite Cutters' Union came to an understanding Saturday morning of last week, by which the question of wages is settled for two years to come. By this amiable settlement, the minimum price for skilled cutters is fixed at 30 cents per hour, a slight increase over the old scale, with condition that men not able to earn this minimum shall work by the piece, and at the 1895 price bill.

The shut-down has been on for two weeks, pending the settlement of wages by a committee of the Union and the company. There has been no hard feeling on either side, so far as we know, and there is general satisfaction over the result.

The Company has a liberal number of men at work both at the Quarries and in the city, and will add men as the season's business demands.

The workmen and citizens generally are to be congratulated on the speedy settlement of the wage scale.

HALLOWELL WEATHER.

Temperature taken at 5 A. M. and 7 P. M.				
March	Wind	5 A. M.	7 P. M.	
9	S SW	Clear	29 a	40 a
10	SW	Fair	28 a	41 a
11	SW	Fair	32 a	43 a
12	S	Rain	40 a	40 a
13	SE	Rain	38 a	48 a
14	SW	Clear	33 a	40 a
15	N	Clear	24 a	31 a

OUR NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

The organization was effected Monday morning at 10 o'clock, Judge E. Rowell administering the oath of office. Mayor Safford's inaugural address, abstract of which we give elsewhere, and the organization of the two branches occupied the attention of the City Councilors. The Common Council chose Chas. B. Hobbs president and R. S. Thomas clerk. In joint convention, F. M. Fish was re-elected City Clerk. The vote cast was as follows:—

Whole number thrown,	14.
F. M. Fish,	9.
W. S. Wood,	5.

At the Monday evening session, the salaries for the coming year were fixed, and the majority of the minor officers chosen.

The salaries are to be as follows:—Mayor, \$100; Judge Municipal Court, \$20; Overseers Poor, \$100; City Solicitor, \$25; City Physician, \$60; Clerk Common Council, \$40 City Clerk, \$75; Supt. of Schools, \$250; City Marshal, \$425; City Treasurer, \$600; St. Com. \$450; Inspector Buildings, \$25.

In the joint convention for choice of officers, the following selections were made. City Treasurer Tilden was complimented with unanimous reelection.

For Assessor the vote was as follows: Whole number, 15. C. G. Wall, 10. W. A. Winter, 4. J. E. Lunt, 1. C. G. Wall was made Assessor for three years.

For Overseer of the Poor, C. G. Wall received 8, and W. A. Winter 6 votes.

For Trustee of the Cemetery, Mr. J. W. Clark received the unanimous vote of the City Fathers.

For member of the School Committee, the whole number of votes was 11.

C. E. Braun had 6.

Dr. F. S. Hamlet, 5.

In the attempt to select a City Marshal (the candidates presented were E. M. Henderson and Geo. F. Church) it was found by the latter's friends that he was ineligible as he held a position under the State. By vote of 10 to 4, it was decided to postpone the selection of this officer one week.

In choice of Street Commissioner, somebody seemed to vote an extra hand or two each time, but on the third effort the result was as follows:

Whole number of votes,	15.
J. W. Field,	9.
S. H. Whitcomb,	6.

For Chief Engineer, Geo. S. Patterson had the whole vote thrown.

H. P. Clearwater and Geo. A. Heath were chosen Assistant Engineers.

City Solicitor Beane was reelected by the same vote given City Treasurer Tilden and others.

For City Physician, Dr. F. S. Hamlet had 10, and Dr. J. D. Nutting 4 votes.

The fence viewers, surveyors of lumber, etc., were duly selected. The meeting stands adjourned to March 21st.

The young people of the Epworth League of the M. E. church are making elaborate preparations for the reproduction of an old-fashioned Town Meeting, and will present this entertainment Thursday evening, March 24. Many of the problems of the town will be considered. Among them the establishment of a town liquor agency and a larger supply of sand so that there may be some for the town officials as well as for roads and sidewalks. A small admission will be charged.

Mr. John R. Boardman, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, will preach at the South Congregational church Sunday morning next. Mr. Boardman was formerly in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work in Gardiner, and spent two years at the Bangor Seminary. He graduates from Hartford in June next. There will be considerable interest to hear him, as he was educated in Augusta, where his father, S. L. Boardman, was for years connected with the Maine Farmer and other publications.

Men's working shoes from 90 cts. to \$1.50 at Boston Branch, 147 Water St.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing, to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

La Grippe Cured

This modern malady has become dreaded not more for its direct fatality than for the weakness of body and mind it leaves behind it. Prolonged debility, permanent prostration, melancholy and suicide follow La Grippe. For this disease there is no remedy superior to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"The best remedy for la grippe that I know of is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

Rev. JOHN K. CHASE, South Hampton, N. H.

"My wife and five children were taken down with la grippe, while the disease was so widely prevalent. I dosed them with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before using quite two bottles my family was restored to health. I know of several obstinate cases of the same complaint which were also cured by this remedy."

J. PARMETER, Paulette, Miss.

"I was cured of la grippe by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

C. S. THOMPSON, Pub. "Signal," West Farmington, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is put up in half-size bottles at half price—50 cents.

The building committee for the new Industrial School building were in consultation all day yesterday, examining plans and specifications, and will probably award the contract at once. Mr. J. W. Church is chairman of the committee.

An Italian woman, residing on Winthrop Hill, died Friday morning, apparently from the effects of poison. The two children who were also taken sick, were saved by work of the physician in attendance. A jury of inquest was called together yesterday afternoon, but we go to press too soon to learn their verdict.

Letters to Hallowell People.

Mr. B. H. Blake, Hallowell, Maine.

Dear Sir: As a practical painter, perhaps you have tried many different makes of paint. Probably you have a preference for one particular brand, and that you almost always use that brand. Now, we don't ask you to break right off using your favorite paint, but if you want to use the best covering and longest-wearing paint made—the kind used by most of the largest railroad companies of the United States and Mexico—we would ask you to give F. W. Devoe & Co.'s Pure Lead and Zinc Paints a trial. As they are composed of pure lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, pure tinting colors and nothing else, they are the kind we think you want to use.

They are guaranteed to contain no water, alkalis, fish oil, petroleum, barytes, whiting or other adulterants. They are sold subject to chemical analysis. Send a can to your state chemist, and if he finds one ounce of adulteration, we will pay cost of analysis, cost of paint and pay you for trouble.

F. W. Devoe & Co.'s Pure Lead and Zinc Paints are sold by C. L. Spaulding whom we have appointed sole agent for Hallowell. You know his standing. He agreed to act as our agent only after thoroughly convincing himself that our paints were strictly pure in every sense of the word.

They are just such paints as you would make if you used the best materials, but by our methods of: 1st, grinding the ingredients with powerful machinery; 2d, mixing them with a powerful mixer; 3d, regrounding; 4th, re-mixing; they are far more durable and the colors more permanent than if mixed in a paint can with a stick. As you know, the durability of paint depends largely upon the grinding. Mixing by hand is not grinding.

Yours truly,

F. W. DEVOE & CO.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—In Probate Court, at Augusta on the fourth Monday of February, 1898.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of CHARLES H. JONES, late of Hallowell, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the HALLOWELL REGISTER, a newspaper printed in Hallowell, that all persons interested may attend at a Court Probate then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

G. T. STEVENS, Judge.

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, Register.

SOCIETY + HALL.

Friday Evening, March 25.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

A. Lincoln Kirk,

IMPERSONATOR,

In His Original Entertainment,

"The Sublime and the Ludicrous."

Under Auspices of the Good Templars.

ADMISSION: Adults, 25c. Children, 15c.

Two Weeks Only.

Special Cut Price

Sale on Crockery,

Handsome Dinner Sets

from \$4.98 to \$13.50.

Good Glass Tumblers,

25 Cents per Dozen.

from \$1.75 to \$4.98.

A. F. MORSE & SON,

Picture Frames Made to Order.

STATIONERY, all styles, BLANK BOOKS, all styles, 1898 DIARIES,

AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW

One of the Finest Lines of Confectionery in the city. Try some.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES AT LOW PRICES. STONE & STEVENSON

LADIES' NIGHT DRESS

Corset Covers and Drawers

Also Spring and Summer Undergarments

IN DIFFERENT GRADES.

LUNT & BRAN

164 Water St., Hallowell, Me.

New Goods!

New Management!

THE CORNER GROCERY

JOHN E. COTTLE, MANAGER

Invite the citizens of Hallowell and vicinity to make an early inspection of an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

Plain and Fancy Groceries

Canned Goods of all kinds

Meats, Provisions, etc.

Best Grades and Lowest Prices!

Store and Goods now ready for Business.

CORNER GROCERY COMPANY,

Water and Union Sts., - - Hallowell.

THE SHOES

YOU WANT

ARE HERE

Depend upon it, depend on finding the very shoe you want.

Our last invoice was a large amount of

Sample Shoes

From the C. A. Cushing Shoe Co., Freeport, Me.

These goods are too well known to need comments. One price

while the goods last:

97c., \$1.29, \$1.39.

Look them over while the sizes are good.

HUB SHOE STORE,

125 WATER STREET, near 12 - - GARDINER, MAINE

Clearance Sale of OVERCOATS

ULSTERS and HEAVY SUITS,

AT COST!

\$16 OVERCOATS, blue or black, - - \$12.

15 " " " " - - 10.50

12 " " " " - - 8.50

10 " " " " - - 7.00

\$12 ULSTERS, all wool, - - 8.00

10 " " " " - - 7.00

6 " " " " - - 1.00

\$16 SUITS, all wool, - - 10.50

15 " " " " - - 8.50

12 " " " " - - 7.50

10 " " " " - - 6.00

Also a large line of

Boys' Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers

All of My Stock of HEAVY UNDERWEAR AT COST!

D. W. BOWEN

Open Evenings. HALLOWELL

RITE POEMS.

Time Friends.

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

of the Legion," you are dying
in the "burning deck" is shed
ears,
oser, closer to the Hohen-
ar that curfew's going to ring
ht.
will be burned in his ancient
at,
im is beating, and we hear no
e,
wn to all the girls so very long
ut that "little lamb" whose
white as snow,"
tell Plato that he reasons very
in the future in soliloquy will
en on the hill-tops and we'll
glade
and the thunder of the charge-
brigade."
friends, and lead us to the
r way,
to rang the curfew once are
nd gray,
reckless reaper, is thinning
y drift to Bingen, to "Bin-
line."

—Atlanta Constitution.

schoolboy desires to add
above, which will be a
of the school exhibitions
s go.
to King Henry Fourth by Hote-
bloody field he won, that brave
led,
attered ensign down!" the
raised in vain,
her mstead now that ban-
gain.
reat Caesar speak—tell why
riend,
his reasons try that action
ations bold we listen to
ach, what a fall, was
ymen."

ah, what a fall, was
ymen."
id, then we knew "The warrior
ed head,
on "Rome!" Now listen all,
heal right,
there was a sound of revel-
t."

glorious Walter Scott our
ll swiftly flew,
ow fiercely fought Fitz James
ick Dhu,
s—glorious lines by Bryant
youth,
no, grand and glorious, how full
of Christ
n truth.

ice is still for war," says one on car-
fierce, bent,
e quotations now, for 'tis a pace that
ickly billions now, for 'tis a pace that
ame is Nerval," and goodnight "Upon
the Grampian hills."

What happy days of youthful years these
lines bring back again.
We'll live them o'er in fancy's hour, as boys
and not as men.

—Commercial Bulletin.

Castles.

There's a building boom in Nowhere land—
it is every year,
in the spot, is new
the skies grow blue
souls wind whispers cheer.
as architect, we planned
gates are small but fair
movements great
each vast estate
in castles in the air.
minute we need to see
arrows and towers
sky rise
hoir very eyes
se treasures are all ours.
may be fickle and strange and free,
by you repair
reck that falls
ren the old charm palls
your castles in the air.
the golden rivers of twilight start
the scarlet sun sinks low,
s a jolly slight
th d of light
re the maybe blossoms blow,
s only the friend with the honest heart
has owed through ill and fair
o can be your guest
you dream and rest
ur castle in the air.

—Philadelphia North American.

Childlikeness.

I never thought of it before,
How far away I am
From what I ought to be,
But how my child,
Yet unfulfilled,
Heaven sent! Each day is teaching me.
I never thought of it before,
He who would enter heaven
Must be as child-like grow?
That cannot be!
And yet I see
s Jesus' Word! It must be so!
I never thought of it before,
That I must trust my Father
As this child of mine trusts me;
Oh Saviour, then
Come quickly in
And give me child-like faith in Thee!

—George H. Archibald.

LAIN WORDS.

ing the probability of war be-
in and the United States, the
st. Telegraph says, "However
much we may question the right of
the United States to intervene, no man of
British blood could sympathize with
pain. We must recognize the fact
at the great republic to the south of us,
spite of Dingley tariffs and negro
nchings, represents order and progress,
hile Spain represents reaction and stag-
nation."

With all our boasted civilization, the
egro lynchings, the treatment of the
the numerous murders of
that this country
purified as by fire.
d of the law and
he implied criti-
graph may not
r.



In the old frontier days
hundreds of
pioneers were
tortured and
burned at the
stake by cruel
Indians. The
tortures en-
dured by
these mar-
tyrs must
have been
something
horrible.

There are
thousands of
men to-day
who are be-
ing slowly
tortured to
death at the
stake of dis-
ease. Their
bodies cry out but in a language that only
the sufferers themselves can hear. When
a man is suffering in this way his body
cries out with an aching head, a sluggish
body, muscles that are lax and lazy, a brain
that is dull, a stomach that disdains food
and nerves that will not rest.

A wise man will heed these warnings and
will resort to the right remedy before it is
too late. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-
covery makes the appetite keen and hearty.
It invigorates the liver. It promotes the
natural processes of secretion and excre-
tion. It makes the digestion and assimila-
tion perfect. It purifies the blood and fits
it with the life-giving elements of the food.
It tears down old and worn-out tissues and
replaces them with the firm, muscular tis-
sues of health. It is the great blood-maker
and flesh-builder. It is the best nerve tonic.
It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consump-
tion, weak lungs, bronchitis, lingering
coughs and all chronic ailments. Found at
all medicine stores. Accept no substitute
that may be represented as "just as good."

The "just as good" kind doesn't effect
cures like the following:

"Twenty-five years ago eight different doctors
told me that I would live but a short time, that
I had consumption and must die," writes Geo.
R. Cooke, Esq., of Myers Valley, Pennsylvania.
"I finally commenced taking Dr.
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and am still
in the land and among the living."

Don't suffer from constipation. Keep
the body clean inside as well as outside.
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure con-
stipation and biliousness. They never
gripe. All good dealers have them.

The seventy-eighth annual catalogue of
Colby University makes an attractive
pamphlet of seventy-five pages. The
work of the college in its various de-
partments is clearly outlined, and an ex-
amination of the courses of study will
show how ample is the provision that
has been made for the students. With
the new chemical laboratory to be erected
during the present year, increased facil-
ities in the department of chemistry will
be afforded. The whole number of stu-
dents in the college is 211, of whom 138
are in the men's college and 73 in the
women's college. A new feature of
the catalogue is the prominence given
to the preparatory department of the
college, including the academies at
Waterville, Hebron, Houlton and
Charleston. The Phi Beta Kappa orator
this year is President Harper of the Uni-
versity of Chicago, and Commencement
occurs June 29.

A feature of interest at the next com-
mencement of Roanoke college, at Salem,
Va., on June 15, will be the graduation
of one of the five students from Corea
now at that institution—Kin Beung
Suri, who will be the first Korean to
take the degree of bachelor of arts in
America or in the world.

After Many Years

Have elapsed people write to say that
the cures which Hood's Sarsaparilla
accomplished are lasting and complete.
No other medicine has such a record
of cures. No other medicine possesses
the great power to purify and enrich
the blood and build up the system.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, re-
lieve constipation, assist digestion. 25c.

New Designs in Wall Papers

Lower than Ever for Cash.

Stock Larger and Designs Handsomer than we have ever
carried before.

Paints and Oils. Window Shades.
C. BEALE & CO., Augusta.

OUR 1898 SPRING GOODS 1898 ARE HERE!

All the Latest Styles and Colors! We have the snappiest lines of
Boots and Oxfords there is in the market.

Ladies' Oxfords, - - - from 50c. to \$3.50
Boots, - - - from 75c. to 5.00
Men's Boots, - - - from 97c. to 6.00
Pat. Leather, - - - from \$2.50 to 6.00
Boys', Misses', and Children's Goods of all grades.

Call and Look them over.

HASKELL BROS., 128 Water St., Augusta.
AGENTS FOR CRAWFORD SHOES.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR BARGAINS

TINWARE AND KITCHEN GOODS.
Good Tumblers 25c. a Dozen.

SWIFT & TURNER,

AUGUSTA, - - - - - MAINE.

The Hallowell Bakery,

SAM'L HAYES, Prop'r,

**Fresh daily FRESH BREAD, CAKES,
PIES, PASTRY,**

And all goods put out by a First-Class Bakery.

**BROWN BREAD AND BEANS, cooked with native pork, ready
every Sunday morning.**

A. A. SOULE, 255 1/2 WATER STREET,
Opp. Hotel North, Augusta



Upholstering and Furniture Repairing.
Hair Mattresses Made to Order or Made Over
FREE DELIVERY OF ALL GOODS.

Cut Flowers

For all occasions.

Flowers for Funerals furnished at
short notice.

Society Emblems a Specialty.

I have the agency for the best
Florists in Maine and Massachu-
setts.

FRANK B. WOOD,

Hallowell, - - - - - Maine

E. R. ANDERSON,

BARBER,

**Has REMOVED to
New Rooms in**

Beeman Bk, 127 Water St.

Call in and inspect us.

Do not Oversleep

When you can get one of the best

ALARM CLOCKS,

And Warranted, for

\$1.00.

**Woodward & Davenport's
JEWELRY STORE,**

Opposite Evans Hotel, Gardiner

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

[About forty acres of land near the West
end of Central St., formerly owned by Arno
Little; price \$400.

A House Lot in Chelsea near the Ferry;
price \$80.

The South half of the Dearborn house on
Middle St., a large and well-built tenement;
price \$1,000.

A Lot of Land in Farmingdale containing
about 75 acres, bounded North by an old
range way; East by the road leading towards
West Gardiner and land of Longfellow;
South by land of S. G. Bucknam, and West
by the T. J. Davis place, with a small house
and a good barn, cuts twelve tons of hay;
never failing spring of water four rods from
the house. Near school-house, plenty of
wood.

Apply to

H. K. BAKER.

Hallowell, Dec. 10, 1897.

H. N. Stackpole,

Carriage « Building,

**Horse Shoeing
and Jobbing.**

**Jiggers, Farm and Express Wag-
ons and Sleds made to order at
short notice.**

**Horse Shoeing and Jobbing prompt-
ly attended to.**

WINTHROP ST., NEAR WATER.

HALLOWELL, - - - - - MAINE.

HALLOWELL

Savings Institution.

E. ROWELL, President.

H. K. BAKER, Treasurer.

CHAS. H. DUDLEY, Asst. Treas

**Office of the Northern National
Bank.**

July 197

**WILL C. ATKINS,
Attorney and Counselor
at Law.**

**OFFICES: PATTEN BLOCK,
GARDINER, - MAINE.**
General Law and Collections.

**A. C. TITCOMB,
DENTIST,**
Cor. Water and Bridge Sts., Augusta

Agent for the Victor Bicycle.
July 1 97

**PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, "Pastes Good." Use
In Time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION**

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS! Maine Central Railroad.

And we have an abundance of NEW,
DESIRABLE GOODS, selling at Up-
to-date Prices.

We have Three well-stocked Stores,
and are confident we can fill orders for

**FINE GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS,
MEATS, PROVISIONS, &c., &c.,**

As promptly and satisfactorily as any
Grocery Store on the river.

LOOK IN ON US OFTEN.

SIMMONS & STEARNS,

PERLEY BLOCK, HALLOWELL.

A FINE LINE OF DESIRABLE GOODS!

CHINA WARE.

Cracker Jars.
Chocolate Pots.
Vases.
Salad Dishes.
Pitchers.
Cups and Saucers. Large Variety.

CROCKERY.

Toilet Sets, \$1.75 to \$6.00.
Dinner Sets, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

FULL LINE OF NUTS, RAISINS, CITRON, APRICOTS, PRUNES,
FIGS, OLIVES, SARDINES, PICKLES, PRESERVES, ETC.

C. A. COLE.

A Letter to the Public.

We desire to thank our Friends for their Liberal Patronage during the
past year, and hope for a continuance of the same in the future. By giving
close attention to business and studying the wants of our customers, we are
now able to give you selection from an entirely NEW and FRESH STOCK
of all kinds of

**Fancy and Staple Groceries, Vegetables, Fruits and Confection-
ery. No old shop-worn stock in our store.**

We carry Fresh and Salt Pork, Hams, Sausage, etc.

To old customers we say: "Come again." To new customers we extend a
cordial invitation to make our store your headquarters.

Very truly yours,

A. Grinnell & Co.

Are you Studying Economy in Household

« « Expenses? If so, consult » »

CLARY & QUINN, Leading Grocers,

WHO WILL QUOTE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES ON

MEATS, Beef, Pork, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, Tripe and Sausage.

**VEGETABLES and FRUIT, Beans, Peas, Potatoes, etc., Apples,
Oranges, Lemons, etc.**

**FLOUR and Farmaceous Goods. SUGARS, Granulated, Brown,
Powdered and Loaf. TEA, COFFEE, COCOA and SPICES.**

CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, TABLE SAUCES, etc.

CARDEN AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

"HALLOWELL MARKET," WATER STREET.

**TABER, CAREY & REID,
HARDWARE.**

AGENTS FOR

**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS MIXED PAINTS
ALSO LEAD AND OILS.**

PLUMBING AND PIPING A SPECIALTY.

269 Water Street, - Augusta, Me.

WHEN YOU BUY

Coal

BUY OF

Leigh & Wingate,

DEALERS IN COAL FOR HALLOWELL AND AUGUSTA.
Weight and Quality Guaranteed.

Arrangement of Trains in Effect November 10, 1897.

Until further notice trains will leave Hallowell as fol-
lows:

Going West—6:35 A. M. for Lewiston, Farming-
ton, Phillips, Rockland, Portland, Boston, Montreal
and Chicago; 10:10 A. M. for Lewiston, Farmington,
Phillips, Bangor, Bath, Rockland, Portland, Boston,
Montreal and Toronto; 3:41 P. M. for Lewiston, Bath,
Portland and Boston; 11:07 P. M. night Pullman for
Lewiston, Bath, Portland and Boston. Sundays only,
11:40 A. M.

Going East—1:35 A. M. night Pullman for Skow-
hegan, Belfast, Dexter, Dover, Foxcroft, Greenville,
Bangor, Bucksport, Fort Kent, Arundel, County, St.
Stephen, St. John; 8:03 A. M. for Waterville, Skowhe-
gan, Belfast, Bangor; 9:10 A. M. Sundays only to Bangor;
1:05 P. M. for Waterville, Bangor, Bar Harbor, Vassboro,
St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock and St. John; 2:48
P. M. Sundays only for Bangor; 3:30 P. M. for Skow-
hegan, Belfast, Dexter, Dover, Foxcroft, Greenville,
Bangor, Oldtown and Mattawamkeag; 7:15 P. M. for
Augusta and Waterville.

The add-day express train for points West leaves
10:10 A. M. runs every day.
* The Night Pullman Trains run each way every night 4
Sundays included, connecting for Lewiston, and Bath,
but not to Skowhegan, on Monday mornings,
Belfast, Dexter, or beyond Bangor, on Sunday morn-
ings.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

	A. M.	P. M.
So. Gardiner, leave	6:20	1:00 4:35
Gardiner, leave	6:20	1:10 4:45
Hallowell, leave	6:44	1:20 4:59
Augusta, arrive	6:50	1:25 5:05
Augusta, leave	8:30	2:10 6:10
Hallowell, arrive	8:07	2:06 6:16
Gardiner, arrive	8:14	2:20 6:27
So. Gardiner, arrive	8:25	2:30 6:35

* Runs daily, Sunday included.
Z Runs Sundays only.

E. E. DOOTHY, Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent.
Nov. 10, 1897.

**F. M. HAYES & SON,
THE AUGUSTA BAKERS,**

Manufacture the famous

"Sevigne" and "Domestic

"CREAM BREADS."

Also the "Franklin Mills" Bread.

Our goods are constantly on sale in Hallowell at the
store of

H. TOBEY. Jan'y, '98

"North End Fish Market,"



Frank L. Emery

Takes pleasure in announcing that
he has bought out the Fish Market
conducted by

BUCKNAM & CARTER,

and respectfully solicits the contin-
ued patronage of all customers of the
old firm.

**Fresh Fish, Canned Goods,
Dry and Smoked Fish.**

113 Water Street,
Hallowell, Me.

OPEN LETTER TO ALL PEOPLE

We call attention to our

**NEW & FRESH GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!**

**Florida Oranges and Messina
Lemons.**
New Nuts of all kinds, and Can-
dies.

**Evaporated Peaches, Apples, Apri-
cots and Prunes.**
Choice New California Raisins of
all grades.

**Canned Fruits and Vegetables of
all kinds, also Canned Meats,
Lobster and Salmon.**
Jellies, Preserves, Jams, and
Pickles.

Our general stock is full and complete, meeting every
want in our line. With the compliments of the season,
Ever faithful to the Public.

H. TOBEY,

107 Water St., Hallowell, Me

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Patents, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Pat-
ent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and
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quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an
invention is probable or patentable. Communi-
cations strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents
sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

HALLOWELL NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

Mayor Geo. A. Safford's Inaugural Address.

Gentlemen of the City Council:—

Another municipal election has passed, and by the suffrage of our people we are their qualified legal representatives for the ensuing municipal year. In entering upon these new duties we should be mindful that there are responsibilities, pleasant and onerous, and that only by a faithful attention to both are our positions made honorable. It is most assuredly a pleasure to greet, as the representatives of our city, men of experience both in business and municipal affairs and I apprehend that your administration of the affairs of our city will be both pleasing to you and satisfactory to the citizens who have thus honored you. It were unnecessary for me to enumerate to you, duties with which you are all so familiar, and I trust that I shall not permit myself to trespass within your province to such an extent as to appear to dictate your policy, or your acts, but I would beg to suggest, that a careful selection of your subordinate officers is of primary importance to a successful administration, and I trust that in this important matter fitness for office and not personalities will govern your acts.

As the executive of our city I shall exact strict attention to duty from all officers elected and I feel assured that I shall have your hearty support in this direction.

My opinion touching the several departments of the city has been fully elaborated in previous communications; I shall therefore endeavor to confine myself to a brief statement of what previous years experience in municipal affairs, lead me to believe are for the best interest of the city.

FINANCE.

During the past year the bonded debt of the city has been increased \$50,000 by the issuing of bonds for the city water system. These bonds were issued at a most opportune time and a premium of nearly \$4,000 was received from the sale; they are a 20 year, 4% gold, bond, and at the price received, are on a 3.46% basis. I can but feel that the committee having the issuing of these bonds in charge were most fortunate in floating them.

In other respects the resources and liabilities of the city are about as in previous years. You will note the disappearance of one item from the liabilities of the city, viz: Water Power Loan \$3,000; this loan has been treated as a legitimate part of the water system debt and has been paid from the sale of the bonds. Should it be found that our supply of water from the present source is sufficient for all needs of the city, this property can be sold and the proceeds placed in the sinking fund.

The administration of this department by our present city treasurer is highly efficient and most satisfactory to our citizens. I doubt if a more painstaking and careful official is to be found in the state; his books and accounts are models of simplicity and accuracy and we are most assuredly to be congratulated in the management of this important department.

I would recommend, and I am assured that it meets with the hearty approval of the city treasurer, that an expert accountant be employed to audit the accounts of the city, once a year; this at the present day can be by no possibility be construed as a reflection upon the honesty and integrity of the official in charge, but is an ordinary business precaution. By so doing you will be absolved from responsibility should error creep in.

A brief summary of the resources and liabilities are as follows:—

LIABILITIES.	
Water loan bonds of 1898.....	\$50,000 00
Refunding bonds of 1893.....	15,000 00
School house bonds of 1890.....	5,000 00
	\$70,000 00
Dummer fund.....	1,000 00
Balance to credit of interest account,	205 56
Due sinking fund.....	60 00
Due cemetery fund.....	80 26
Due sewer construction fund.....	54 27
Due water works construction fund,	\$27,476 21
Balance water works income account,	10 33
	27,486 54
Total liabilities.....	\$98,886 63
RESOURCES	
Cash in treasury.....	\$27,926 73
Uncollected taxes.....	3,235 73
Tax titles.....	96 79
Bonds in Dummer fund.....	1,000 00
Bonds in sinking fund.....	500 00
Bills receivable, tuition.....	\$34 00
Bills receivable, sewer assess-	
ments.....	30 00
Bills receivable, pauper bills,	53 90
	\$117 90
Maverick National Bank claim.....	10 50
	\$32,887 65
Balance against the city.....	\$65,998 98
Balance against the city March 1, 1897	19,151 62
Increase during the year.....	\$46,847 36

SCHOOLS.

Of all the departments of the city it is of paramount importance that this one should receive your most careful attention and most liberal appropriations, for to it we must look for future good citizenship. We have enjoyed a most enviable reputation in the past for the excellence of our school system and I trust that the future will be blessed with the same distinction, though it is undeniably true that to many of our people a feeling has crept in, that our schools are hardly abreast of the times, that there is a something lacking, to place them upon an equal with those of other cities in our State. While I can feel that this criticism is largely due to imperfect knowledge of the facts and while a personal knowledge of our school system assures me that they are progressive and prosperous, I am constrained to recommend that you carefully consult with the school committee, before deciding upon your appropriations, that, if any deficiencies are found to exist, they may be remedied forthwith. Both the committee and teachers are earnest workers for the upbuilding of the schools and I know will receive your hearty co-operation.

HUBBARD FREE LIBRARY.

During the past year our beautiful library building has been the recipient of another generous gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. Eliza Lowell, by means of which a new west wing has been added, greatly improving the building.

The invested funds of the library are hardly sufficient to meet all expenses and I trust that it will be thought best by you to make a small appropriation, for an institution of which we are all so justly proud.

POOR DEPARTMENT.

I am of the opinion that the administration of this department has been both wise and economical. Although the account shows an overdraft of several hundred dollars, this is readily accounted for by improvements on the farm buildings which were absolutely necessary for their preservation, and for unusual demands from our worthy poor. All must realize that, in fixing the appropriations, it is impossible to determine the amount that this department will be called upon to use, and, as it is a duty, no less than an obligation, to care for our unfortunate, we must extend to them a helping hand if the appropriation be overdrawn. The condition of the farm property is most commendable and reflects much credit upon the overseers and superintendent. The interior of the house has been thoroughly painted and whitened and we have the satisfaction of knowing that those less fortunate than ourselves are well provided, in a clean and comfortable home.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

Although the past year has been unusually severe both in heavy rains and large falls of snow, this department shows but slight overdrafts, except for sidewalks which certainly attests wise management on the part of the commissioner. During the past year the bridges and culverts have been very generally overhauled and repaired and the streets kept in their usual condition. As you will observe from the Commissioners report a large amount of concreting has been done and much still remains to place our walks in a satisfactory condition. I trust that the good work of building our walks of something more permanent than planks will be continued by you, as by so doing I am confident we may, in a few years, have our walks so constructed that a few hundred dollars will suffice each year for the maintenance. In view of the fact that more or less dissatisfaction has always been manifested with the amount of time that our Commissioner puts in I would suggest that his pay be adjusted by a fixed salary.

SEWERS.

It has been a fixed principle with the city council for several years to appropriate a small amount for sewers; by means of this policy we have today a considerable system of sewerage, so essential to health. Much yet remains to be done in this department and I trust you will deem it wise to continue a work that meets with so hearty an approval from our tax payers.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

We have been most fortunate in the absence of fires during the past year, but the few alarms found our department in excellent condition, and were promptly responded to by the several companies. The old fire department buildings in the rear of the city hall have been pronounced unfit for use by the last three or four city governments, but no definite action has been taken to replace them. As we are now in a fair way to have hydrant service I can but feel that this is fortunate for I believe that better service can be had by erecting small buildings in separate localities in the city for the accommodation of hose companies. Our efficient chief recommends several improvements in the department which I trust will receive your careful consideration. That which should first receive your attention being, in my opinion the thorough repairing of the steamer. This engine has been a faithful servant of 18 years and is now in a condition that calls for a new boiler and general repairs. Last year I communicated with the builders and found that the cost would approximate from \$1200 to \$1400 which would place it in practically as good condition as new. Other places of which I am acquainted that purchased a new fire engine at the same time as we did have had to purchase new two or three years ago, therefore I can but feel that it is not due to lack of care or that it was an inferior engine that renders this expenditure necessary.

CITY BUILDINGS.

By statute the school buildings are placed in the custody of the School Committee thus leaving for our oversight the engine houses and city hall. The building on Water street needs some minor repairs only, those in the rear of this building, as before mentioned, are beyond repair.

Certainly if any city needed a new town hall we do, or a thorough renovating of the present structure. As it is today it is both unpleasant and unhealthy and almost unfit for all purposes. I have hoped that we might have the great need supplied and still trust that some way may be provided to supply this long felt want.

CITY MARSHAL AND POLICE.

The service rendered by our present police force has been most efficient and I believe has given very general satisfaction. Perhaps the most difficult question to handle in this department is the enforcement of the prohibitory law. While I am convinced that your officers are willing to do their full duty in carrying out, to the letter, the complete enforcement of this law it is undeniably true that they are met with a certain public sentiment, that nullifies the law, and renders its enforcement by the officers most difficult. Notwithstanding all this, gentlemen, I am firmly convinced that the illegal sale of intoxicants must be prevented as far as lays in our power.

CITY WATER WORKS.

Upon the entrance of their official duties of the past city council the report of the commissioners chosen to adjudge the value of the Hallowell Water Co., was received, the sum fixed being \$17,000. That our people might all have an opportunity to express themselves upon this important subject a general caucus was called, at which a unanimous vote was passed authorizing its purchase. This transaction was consummated in July of last year and immediately, ordinances were adopted placing the management of the entire system in the hands of a commission of three, to be appointed by the Mayor, the council reserving to themselves certain powers. At a legal meeting of the voters the act, creating this commission, was ratified and they at once entered upon their duties. This commission consisting of Messrs. Tenney, Wall and Beane have been most untiring in their efforts to place the system in a satisfactory condition and although it was late in the season before they could commence operations much progress was made.

During the coming year they have in contemplation the enlarging and repaving of the reservoirs, extending the mains through the city and placing 35 or 40 hydrants for fire purposes. When these contemplated improvements are completed I feel assured that we shall have as excellent a supply of water as any city in the state.

LIGHTS.

During the past year a contract for lighting the city for a period of five years was made with the Kennebec Light & Heat Co., by which the city is to pay \$65 per light per year for the arc, \$25 for the serial and \$75 per year for the all night arcs. This contract was made, only after careful examination and inquiry, and as compared with other towns, was found to be very favorable.

OUR CEMETERY.

The proper care of our beautiful cemetery is a matter that is of deep interest to us all and I am happy to state that during the past year the excellent condition in which it has always been kept, has been maintained. The receipts from the sale of lots have been much less than usual and although the expenses were considerably reduced, the Trustees were forced to use nearly all the available funds in the hands of the city treasurer. Should it be found necessary to complete the proposed enlargement of the grounds I am of the opinion that a small appropriation will be necessary.

REVISION OF CITY CHARTER AND ORDINANCES.

Unquestionably a strong sentiment prevails in our city for certain changes in our city charter and particularly as pertains to the election of city officers. I doubt not but that one of the most unpleasant features which you, gentlemen, thus far have had to contend with is the pressure of those seeking certain offices. We find this unpleasant condition even pervading our caucuses, and at times men are proposed for members of the city council with no qualification but that they will vote for this one or that one. That such a condition should exist is to be deplored by all having our city's interest at heart and I am happy to note receives the disapproval of that all powerful factor in municipal politics, public sentiment.

Strong and urgent representations have been made to me that this matter should be brought before the next legislature in the form of amendments to the city charter whereby several of these offices which have become most disagreeable should be voted upon directly by the people.

Acting upon what appears to be the settled conviction of our citizens or at least a large proportion of them, I beg to recommend for your careful consideration the following amendments to our charter.

First: The election by the people of City Clerk, City Marshal, Street Commissioner, School Committee and Assessors.

Second: The abolishment of the Common Council.

Third: The abolishment of the Board of Registration.

The reasons for the first have been in part given above and must be so patent to all as to require no further statement from me.

The second change, I am of the opinion, is equally as patent. The only real argument in favor of continuing so cumbersome a form of government is that the lower branch acts as a restraining influence on the upper, tending thereby to check improper legislation. While this is undoubtedly true in large places, where its officers are further removed from the people, with us, with that powerful restraining influence, public sentiment in such close touch with our city officials to restrain and influence them, I have no fear. Much business of importance is often times retarded by lack of quorums and it is an undeniable fact that men have been elected to these high offices who, after the election of the subordinate officers was effected, took no further interest in the affairs of the city, evidently feeling that having voted for their particular officer their full duty had been performed. Many large towns, much larger than our city are governed by three men and governed well, then why should we require sixteen.

Again it is a divided responsibility, measures are passed sometimes without that careful thought and consideration which direct responsibility would invite from the fact that each branch would feel that should it prove unpopular or unwise each board could in part lay it to the other.

Of all the expensive luxuries which our wise legislators have given us the Board of Registration easily takes the lead. Here a department has been created costing the city \$17 per day to do the work previously performed by the Board of Aldermen for no compensation. The sum of \$4 and \$5 per day is paid to four men to perform work not half so onerous as that done by the ward officers for \$1.50 per day. This is no reflection upon the local board, they are efficient officers, and merely execute the mandates of the law. While this law may be advantageous in large cities, for any place under 10,000 inhabitants it is an expense, not commensurate with the benefits derived. Our board has cost this city for its six years of existence \$1407, ward officers \$514.50 since the law went into effect and I submit that it is an unnecessary tax upon our people that should be removed by proper legislation. Several years ago our city ordinances were revised but several important matters were overlooked and since then new ones have come up making it necessary, in my opinion, to have them carefully amended and added to.

I desire, particularly, to direct your attention to a careful consideration of proper health ordinances. Our board of health have found themselves often hampered by lack of more stringent city laws. This is a matter of deep concern to all. Let us have ordinances that can be enforced and then support the officers in carrying them out, even to the extent of a few law suits, if necessary, to remind those negligent that public health is paramount to personal convenience.

TAXATION AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The expense of administration of our municipality must be borne by taxation but we as the legal representatives of our people should not only be watchful in the expenditure of public funds but should be solicitous in determining the appropriations that the burden may be as light as is consistent with business prudence. There is undoubtedly a tendency to allow the expenses to increase a little each year so many things appear to be necessary, but, gentlemen, we must bear in mind that a limit must some time be reached and we should be cautious in this matter. In comparing the appropriations of past years I find one item that shows a steady and large increase, viz, that of salaries. During the years in the 50's and 60's this item amounts to from \$500 to \$650, in '70 it had grown to \$700, in '82 \$1600, and so increasing until last year it reached the really formidable figures of \$3000. While the city has increased but few salaries the State law has stepped in, created new offices or fixed and increased the salary of old ones, and it will be noticed that the legislature is exceedingly generous in determining the amount for others to pay, until this item has reached a point that demands your careful thought. So far as is possible, let us guard against the practice of over-drawing appropriations; give the head of each department to distinctly understand that this will not be allowed; it is a pernicious practice, allowable only in extreme circumstances and should be carefully guarded against by the city government.

Let us, gentlemen, in entering upon our duties and responsibilities be ever mindful that we are for the time being the servants, not of our constituents alone, but of all our people; let all tinge of partisanship be effaced; let every question be considered, as I am assured it will be, upon that broad plain of public welfare that when our administration shall end we may have the satisfaction of feeling that our acts were justifiable before God and men.

March 14, 1898.

GEO. A. SAFFORD.